

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1679

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5. 1740.

1677.

To RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;



Have read your Papers in Answer to the impudent Libel in the *Champion*, and I esteem them modest and satisfactory: Some, I know, who with well to the Administration, conceived those scandalous Queries too mean to do mischief, and too low to be taken Notice of. But I confess I was of quite a different Sentiment. The poorest *Explicator* is not to be neglected; and it is surely an Act of Patriotism to rescue even the Mob from Delusion. The Paper in which those Queries were published claims no other Readers. Mr. Cowley's excellent Comment as well as Translation of *Horace* informs us, that there is a Great Vulgar as well as small. A true Vulgar in the Meanness of their Understandings, tho' contrary to the Laws of Nature, may be raised to some Distinction by Fortune; as well as a Vulgar in all the Senses of the Expression, tho' in Judgment and Conduition. Of these the *Quaker's* Customers consist; and tho' no Man can say him the Praises of such People, yet when he considers they are his Countrymen, he cannot patiently bear they should be imposed upon, or in Prudence suffer that these Men should be blown into such a Rage, as may put it into the Power of such as manage them, to drive them like wild Beasts on the lower Part of the Society, in order to overturn the Government, and introduce a general Confusion. A State in which the *Champion* and his Party would be truly considerable, as they never can be but contemptible in any other.

The Answer given by you to Capt. *Viniger*, is so much the more satisfactory, since it is written in the Style of a Gentleman as well as a Patriot, and with a great Strength of Reason carries nothing harsh in its Expression. I have often wonder'd at the Consummate Assurance of the Malecontent Writers, who charge the Friends to the Ministry with unbecoming Language, when every Paper of their own is full of *Billinggate*, which, with a Turn of impudent Assertion in support of the most scandalous suggestions, is all the Capacity these bullying Authors can justly boast. One may well be surprized at the Reception they meet with, when we consider the Liberty and Property for which, as *Britons*, we justly contend, is wholly secured to us by the Laws of the Land, and by nothing else; and that these impudent Libels have a Tendency to hinder the Execution of these Laws, and to plunge us into all the Disorders which honest Men must labour under in a State of Anarchy, where Right and Force are the same Thing, and the Club of Capt. *Hercules* an Emblem of far greater Authority than my Lord Chancellor's Mace.

As for the Treatment your Papers have met with from your Antagonists, it is so far from being worse, I really think it better than you had any Reason to expect. They only deny that they are answered; and so they would have done if the greatest Man in England had condescended to have written on the subject, and had written with the utmost Force of Reason and Conviction: So that you need be in no Pain on their Account, whose Business it is not to be answered, and therefore never can. I must own, the Counselor *Captain* has very judiciously given Notice in his *Champion*, that unless a better Plea be made, Judgment will be signed, in the Cause between the Nation Plaintiff and a certain Defendant. This shows him alike versed in Law and in Logick; and as an Attorney for the Plaintiff, as he gives himself Notice, he can give such Notice. He ought to have waited the Plea insufficient, as well as aver it; and since, tho' he told us the Nation was Judge as Plaintiff, yet he never informs us the Nation had made him its Deputy-Judge, as well as its Attorney; that's an Absurdity yet to come. O the Boldness and Confidence of the Opposition and its Champion!

But I know it is objected, you have but half answered these Queries, because you declined taking

Notice of some of them, and I think for very good Reasons. Some of them regarded the Family and Estate of a certain honourable Person, which by you at least ought not to be introduced in Publick Papers. Some of them again respected the Parliament now sitting, and succeeding Parliaments; which sure ought not to be treated in so lawless a Manner by any Person pretending to have just Ideas of our excellent Constitution. But as these Writers have never manifested any Respect to Decorum, or any true Zeal for the Constitution, we must not wonder that these are esteemed no Answers by them; and therefore by your good Leave, Sir, I will offer to their View some Considerations of another Nature. I don't pretend to say they are such as you should have offered; because I am satisfied they are not: All I say is, that to Men like these they are proper Arguments; for, you know, Arguments are sometimes suited to Men as well as to Things. Having thus cleared the Way, I proceed to my Remarks.

We are told, in the First Place, that an Honourable Person's Circumstances are much changed for the better, since the Accession of the illustrious House of *Hanover* to the Throne. Now what is this, more or less, than saying, That this Honourable Person's Sufferings for the Sake of the House of *Hanover*, have been justly rewarded, and that he has not served Ungrateful Masters? All the World knows, that he discovered the same Zeal, the same Attachment, the same Concern, for the Interests of the Royal Family, before the Succession took Effect, that have appeared in his Conduct since. And what Surprize can it be to the World, when they are told that so warm, so sincere a Person, has been for many Years trusted, and employed in the highest Posts of the Government? It is true, he owes all this to the Goodness of Two excellent Princes; but it is a Rational Act of Kindness, which the World cannot but approve. We know how loudly other Monarchs have been censured for abandoning their Friend, and therefore every Impartial *Briton* will agree, that nothing can be more laudable than a Spirit rewarding them, and supporting them, so long as they continue to deserve it. On the whole, therefore, we may safely conclude, that either the whole World is mistaken, as to Notions of Justice and Gratitude, or there is no Justice in this Accusation.

But the Hon. Person railed at hath in an unprecedented Manner provided for his Family and Relations. How does this appear? Is it natural for every private Man to take care of his Family, and omit no Opportunity of doing them good, provided he does no other Man hurt, under pain of universal Censure; and at the same time unnatural for a Minister to do it? Is it any Grievance on the Nation, that the Names of certain Officers in the Revenue begin now with one Letter of the Alphabet, which heretofore began with another? Or is it just to question his Majesty's Wisdom in distributing Places, when they are so distributed that no Man living has just Ground to complain? If not, we may be satisfied, that what is objected to, is not either unnatural or illegal. Yet still it may be said it is unusual. But to whom must this be said? Certainly to such as can be no Judges of the Matter. Were not the Earls of *Hallifax* and *Oxford* Ministers? Did they not provide their Families? nay, did they not provide them in the very same Manner? Sure these Writers satisfy their Readers extremely ignorant, otherwise they would never attempt to impose on them in this shameful Way. To write enviously and spitefully, is natural to a disaffected Scribe; but to write downright Falsehoods, is abominable.

As to the Computations made by those People, they are such wild, improbable, random things, that no body can so much as suspect them to be just. We all well enough remember what Exceptions some Years ago were taken at a certain Computation of another Gentleman's Fortune, grounded on much better Informations than these People can possibly have; and to be sure, unless such Practices are encouraged, Reprisals would be unjust, otherwise a fairer Opportunity could not be made to the Friends of the Ministry, or one less advantageous to the Malecontents. It should be the Business of these Scribes to prove, if they could, that Places are bestowed without Merit, which would be a good Reason for Removals: Whereas, all they

pretend to shew is, who have Places; and beg you'd take their Words, that these Possessors do not deserve them, in hopes that were they once turn'd out, their Patrons might have a Chance for getting in; a thing, that if it did happen, might prove nothing to them; in which Case, after a Month or two's Breathing, they would fall again, in order to rout out these new Placemen: And thus the Town is no more in danger of losing their Political than their Bear-garden Champions; provided always there be but a sufficient Number of wise People to pay both.

The base and treacherous Insinuations of corrupting Parliaments, not only in this but also in most of the Papers written in favour of the Faction, is so void of Probability as well as Foundation, that to offer to defend the Ministry, would be doing an Injury to them and to the Legislature. I shall content myself therefore with noting, that this Suggestion bears harder on the People than on their Representatives, or even on the Administration. For to insinuate, that the Majority of a future House of Commons will be of this or that Judgment, is to charge all the Electors with Corruption. In order to avoid this, what can the Fresholders, Inhabitants of Cities and Boroughs do? Avoid committing the Crime imputed to them. That I am persuaded they will do. But this is by no means sufficient. They have no Remedy but one, and that is, choosing such Members as the Opposition shall propose to them. Nothing short of this can secure them from the infamous Brand of Corruption. Here lies the great Secret of the Faction; and not the Secret of this only, but of every other Faction; the Members thereof clamour so loud, as that they hope to turn Peoples Heads, and then direct their Motions; just as Farmers guide Bees to swarm by tinkling of a Kettle: But it is to be hop'd the People of England are wiser, and will not act corruptly to avoid the Scandal of Corruption.

These, Mr. Freeman, are ingenuously my Sentiments on this Matter; and if they appear to you reasonable, and fit to be inserted in the *Gazetteer*, they are at your Service. When things come to such a pass, as that a Person like Capt. *Viniger* shall arraign such as are at the Head of the Administration, the Press ought certainly to be open to every Friend to the Ministry, that the People may know there want not Numbers who see thro' the Schemes of the pretended Patriots, and are not to be led away by a Load of black Charges, brought only because they are black, and not because they are true. If such general and groundless Accusations were admitted against private Persons, instead of being (as in truth we are) the treacherous People in the Universe, we should be the most miserable, the most enslaved. Half a Score Captain *Vinigers* would be enough to terrify the whole Nation. Surely, Men ought to consider, before they promote such Proceedings, what Consequences they may have, even with respect to themselves; and before they believe, on the Word of the *Champion*, these Articles against the Minister, settle in their Minds, how far it would move them, if they were convicted of a long String of Felonies on the like Evidence.

But my Letter is swell'd too much already, and therefore I conclude with assuring you I am,

Sir, your constant Reader, and

Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN TROTT.

Messina, September 12.

ON the 9th Instant appeared off this Port his Britannick Majesty's Ship the *Aldborough*, of 20 Guns, commanded by Capt. Pocock; the Captain sent his Lieutenant ashore in his Barge, to learn what Intelligence he could of any Spanish Privateers being in these Seas; it is now six Weeks that the said Ship has been cruising in the Channel of Malta and about this Island, but has not met with any Spanish Privateers. The said Ship will continue in the same Station about a Fortnight longer, according to Admiral Haddock's Orders, and then return and join the said Admiral either at Portsmouth or Gibraltar.

Letters of the 16th ult. from Dresden say, that the Council of Regency has taken Possession in the King's Name of the Dignity of Vicar of the Empire in the Saxon Territories during the Interregnum, which belongs to his Majesty as Elector of Saxony and Margrave of Misnia.

## HOME PORTS.

**Dover, Nov. 3.** The Hannah, Tiffin, from Philadelphia, is ashore near Margate, but her whole crew are in hopes to get her off: Also a large Ship from Archangel ashore on the Spaniard. One of our Cutters laden with Hides from this Place for Rye, is lost, but the Men are saved. Arrived a Brigantine from Liverpool, Name unknown, bound for London; the John and Eliza, Boffett, from Exon; and the Bush, from the Isle of Wight; both for London. Wind N. W.

**Dual, Nov. 3.** Wind N. W. In the Downs his Majesty's Ships Greenwich, Eltham, and Cruiser; with the Dutch Ship for East-India; the Jane, Walker, for Swanzy; the Dixon's Bay, Coulter; the Neptune, Boyd; both from Antigua; the London Packet, Ball, and the Plumsted, Wilson, both from New-England; the Mary, Lynch, from Monferrat; the St. David, McTaggart, from Virginia. The above Vessels rode out the Storm Saturday Night last. Just came down the Vernon, Brown, for Jamaica. Wind N. W.

**Gravesend, Nov. 3.** Pass'd by the Kingston, Hooper, from Petersburg.

## L O N D O N.

The Rebecca, Cox, from Antigua for London, is lost in Margate Road, the People say'd.

The Haly, Burder, from Petersburg for London, is lost on the Spaniard.

The John and Elizabeth, Rover, from Newcastle for Copenhagen, founder'd the 30th of October, nine Leagues E. N. E. from Flamborough Head.

The Little Betty, Barker, of and from London, was well at Cerelone, on the Coast of Africa, the 27th of July last.

The Mary, Pulford, from Chester, is arrived in the Downs, after the Storm.

They have had a great deal of Snow lately in and about Dublin, and at Drogheda it has been 6 Inches deep in the Streets.

The happy Effects of the Embargo at the Ports of Ireland are now most plainly seen and felt both by Rich and Poor, it having greatly lower'd the Price of all Sorts of Provisions, which had rose to such an extravagant Rate, that the like was scarce ever known in Ireland before; and if it had not been for this Embargo, 'tis highly probable they would have risen to double the Price they were at, long before this time.

On the 27th ult. Mr. Edward Shewell, a degraded Clergyman, was try'd at Dublin and found guilty of clandestinely marrying a young Gentleman of that City; for which he is to be executed next Saturday.

As Yesterday was the Anniversary of the Birth of King William III. of Glorious Memory, as well as of his happy Marriage to his good Queen Mary; so this Day will be for ever memorable for his Landing at Torbay, to rescue these Nations from Popery and Slavery.

Mr. Justice Prebyn, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, is very ill of an Asthma at his Seat near Uxbridge.

Dr. Telfer, one of his Majesty's Physicians, is appointed Physician to Chelsea College, in the Room of Dr. Ingles, deceased.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Mr. St. Lawrence, one of their Clerks, to be Purser of the Yarmouth, a Third Rate of 60 Guns.

And have appointed Mr. Vanburgh, Son of Capt Vanburgh late Member for Plymouth, deceased, to succeed the said Mr. St. Lawrence.

On Monday Night last Elizabeth Wood, otherwise Williams, otherwise Thomas, and Mary Riley, were committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for picking the Pocket of Mr. Samuel Challoner of six Pounds, Part of which was found upon one of them in the very Purse they pick'd his Pocket of.

The same Day Dorothy Haynes was, by the same Gentleman, committed to New Prison, for stealing some Wearing-apparel out of the Dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Stokes.

The same Day Joseph Anderson was also committed to the Gatehouse, for privately stealing out of the Shop of Mr. William Piddington several Parcels of Harness found upon him.

And lastly, Joseph Huddle, being Yesterday re-examin'd for the Felony and Robbery committed upon the Highway upon Thomas Cain in Stepney-fields, was sent by Col. De Veil from the Gatehouse to Newgate.

*Portsmouth, November 2.*

The following is a List of his Majesty's Ships that sail'd from St. Hellens under the Command of Sir Chaloner Ogle and Commodore Gascoign, the 26th of October 1740. for the West Indies, viz.

The Ruffel, Shrewsbury, Boyne, Princess Caro-

line, Chichester, Torbay, Norfolk, Cumberland, and Princess Amelia; Eighty Gun Ships.

The Buckingham, Prince of Orange, Prince Frederick, Orford, and Suffolk; Seventy Gun Ships.

The Superb, Jersey, Dunkirk, Depford, Weymouth, Lyon, Augusta, Rippon, York, and Montague; Sixty Gun Ships.

The Litchfield, a Fifty Gun Ship.

The Scarborough, and Princess Royal; Hospital-Ships. And

The Strombolo, Vulcano, Phaeton, Firebrand, Aena, and Vesuvius; Fireships.

At Spithead remain,

The Cambridge, Kent, Argye, Salisbury, Assistance, Portsmouth, Gibraltar, Greyhound, Rose, Winchelsea, and Scipio and Blaze, Fireships.

In the Harbour,

The Victory, Lenox, Grafton, Elizabeth, Rochester, Chester, Falkland, Newcastle, Roebuck, Lively, and Grampus.

## BANKRUPTS.

Edmund Stephens, late of Cornhill, but now of Birchinn-lane, London, Cutler.

Cornelius Dowle, late of the Parish of St. Anne within the Liberty of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Linnendraper.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge,	00 00	00 12

Bank Stock 138 1-4th. India Nothing done South Sea 96. Old Annuity 108 1-half. New ditto 108 1-half. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. 109 99 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto, 81 1-4th. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 31. 8 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 11. 12 s. 6d. Prem. Salt Talties 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113 3 4ths. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 41. 18 s. 6 d.

## This Day is publish'd,

**A Catalogue of the Libraries of the Rev. William Whiston, M. A.** and of an Eminent Physician lately deceased, containing, in Greek, Latin, French, and English, a very large and choice Collection of Books in History, Classics, Divinity, Physic, Surgery, and Chymistry: Which will be sold by Auction at Paul's Coffee-house in St. Paul's Church-yard; beginning on Monday November 10. 1740, exactly at Six in the Evening.

Catalogues may be had of Mr. Whitridge in Cornhill, Mr. Doddsley in Pall-mall, Mr. Lewis in Russell-street Covent-garden, Mr. Stagg in Westminster-Hall, Mr. Trye in Holborn, and at the Place of Sale.

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